THE North-China Herald.

VOL. II., Nº. 78. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1852. PRICE, DRS. 15 ℔ ANNUM.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE business hitherto conducted in the name of the undersigned, will hereafter be continued and carried on under the name and style of COWASJEE PALLANJEE & Co.

The Firm consists of COWASJEE PALLANJEE, CURSETJEE BOMANJEE, COWASJEE FRAMJEE, COOVERJEE BOMANJEE, and SAPOORJEE BOMANJEE.

COWASJEE PALLANJEE.

Canton, 27th September, 1851.

WITH reference to the above notice, the business heretofore carried on in my own name in *Shanghai*, will be continued and conducted from this date under the name and firm of COWASJEE PALLANJEE & Co.

COOVERJEE BOMANJEE.

Shanghai, 1st January, 1852.

NOTICE.

THE business hitherto carried on by us at this place, will, on and after the 1st January, 1852, be carried on under the style and firm of SMITH, KING & Co.

J. M. SMITH& Co.

Shanghai, 20th December, 1851.

NOTICE.

MR. FLETCHER WESTRAY, is authorised to Sign our Firm by Procuration.

WOLCOTT, BATES & Co.

Shanghae, 10th November, 1851.

INSURANCES.

EQUITABLE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

26 Cornhill, London.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Office, are prepared to effect Insurances against FIRE, on BUILDINGS or MERCHANDIZE.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Shanghai, 4th October, 1851.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the above Office, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore,* and *Hongkong.*

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghae.

Shanghae, 12th June, 1851.

MARINE ASSURANCE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the following OFFICES to the amounts indicated opposite each and payable in HONGKONG, CANTON, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, and LONDON.

	Sea Risk. Drs.	*Harbour Risk.* Drs.
Canton Insurance Office, ...	100,000	200,000
Triton Insurance Company, ...	70,000	100,000
Bombay Insurance Society, ...	40,000	50,000
Bengal Insurance Society, ...	40,000	12,000
Reliance Marine Insurance Office,	25,000	..

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st July, 1851.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium, ¾ per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of 1 per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ½, and for 3 Months ¼, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participated in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

Trustees.
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
R. B. B. H. BLUNDELL, Esq.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on Merchandize Stored in any one Building.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 9th June, 1849.

FOR SALE.

ON SALE.

PORT, four years in bottle, CLARET, PALE and GOLD SHERRY, CHAMPAGNE, PALE BRANDY, from the Stock of Messrs. J. and C. WHITE & Co., of London. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 4th July, 1851.

FOR SALE.

ANCHORS, and CHAIN CABLES.
Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, March 22nd, 1851.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.,

SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS
AND
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
SHANGHAE,
ESTABLISHED IN 1844,
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS.

ON SALE.

JUST received per last Overland Mail, a fine assortment of TWEED, newest pattern, and superfine BROAD BLACK CLOTH, also Ladies' and Gentlemens' KID GLOVES, assorted colors.

Expected per *Chebucto* from London, the following fine assortment of FANCY BISCUITS, viz:—

Tins MIXED READING BISCUITS.
,, MACHINE BISCUITS.
,, CRACKNELS (for Wine.)
Do. small size tins.
,, COFFEE BISCUITS.
,, RICH ARROWROOT BISCUITS.
,, CURRANT TUNBRIDGE do.
,, LEMON do. do.
,, CINNAMON do. do.
,, SEED do. do.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 5th November, 1851.

Ex *JOHN BUNYAN.*

JUST received and on sale by the undersigned the undermentioned OILMAN'S STORES and STATIONERY. These GOODS have all been carefully selected by the best London Houses and are to be had on most reasonable terms.—

Oilman's Stores:

Jams; Jellies; Patras Currants in Jars; French Imperial Plums; Muscatel Raisins; Jordan Almonds; Barcelona Nuts; Dried Herbs; Red Herrings; Fresh Salmon, in Tins; Green Peas; Carrots; Mock Turtle Soup; Soup and Bouilli; Sardines; Oysters; Haddocks; Salted Salmon, in Jars; Scotch Oatmeal, in Tins; Pearl Barley; Berkley and Chedder Cheese; York Hams; Bacon, in Tins; Pickles; Mustard; Beef-Steak Sauce; Essence of Anchovies; Assorted Sauces; Capers; Olives; Anchovy Paste; Bottled Fruits; Walnut and Mushroom Ketchup; and Salad Oil.

Stationery:

Consisting of Large size French Overland Post; Do. do. Note; Cream laid Note; Albert size do.; Queen's do.; Vandyke do.; Quarto do.; Large Note; Yellow Wore do.; Self-sealing Envelopes; Initial Wafers; Wafers; Private Ledgers, in Russian Leather Cases; Morocco Dressing Cases; Foreign Envelopes; Account Books; Pocket Ledgers; Private Ledgers, with Lock; and numerous others articles.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 17th October, 1851.

JUST LANDED.

ON SALE by the undersigned the undermentioned STORES—

Fine LOAF and CRUSHED SUGAR.
A large variety of Scented SOAP in small Boxes, well assorted for families.
Yellow SOAP in 18-lb.'s Boxes.

ALSO,

A few small Casks of MALAGA WINE, and GINGER WINE.
A fine assortment of CLOTH of various Patterns.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, 26th September, 1851.

Ex *JAMES SCOTT,* AND *EQUATOR.*

ON SALE by the undersigned, an assortment of SHIP CHANDLERY & PROVISIONS, all of which are of the best description.—

Ship Chandlery:

Best Europe Rope, from ¾ to 8 inches; Umberline; Marline; Houseline; Spun-yarn; Oakum; Twine; Stockholm Tar; Stockholm Pitch; Sheathing Copper, from 14 to 24 oz.; Composition Coppering Nails, from ¾ to 1¼ inch; Copper Pump Tacks, from ½ to 1¼ inch; Best Treble Purchase Blocks Brass Coakd. Plankt. and Bolted; Single Do. Do.; Double and Single 4 inch Blocks, with Brass Sheeves; Double and Single Blocks 5 to 10 inch leather coakd.; Superior London White, Black, Yellow, Stone, Red, Bright Red, and Green Paints in 28-lbs. Iron Kegs; Boiled Oil in Cask and 5 gallon Iron Tanks; Yellow Ochre; Litharge; Turpentine; Parker's patent Black Varnish; Coal Tar; Whiting and Canvas of various description, from Nº. 1 to 6.

Provisions:

Fine fresh Bacon; Hams; Cheese; Butter; Salted Salmon in Jars; Pickled Herrings; Dutch Herrings in Bottles; Red Herrings in 1 & 2-doz. each Tin; Cod Sounds in Bottles.

Saddlery, &c.:

1 Saddle with shifting Pitch for Gentlemen or Ladies; 1 Small Hunting Saddle; Curb-Bridles; Snaffle Bridles; Hunting and Riding Whips; Patent Burners; Strong double soled and single soled Wellington Boots.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, September 11th, 1851.

FINE SUMMER WINES.

ON Sale by the undersigned Superior HOCK, CLARET and CHAMPAGNE, in quarts and pints, PALE SHERRY, PORT, PALE BRANDY, ALE, PORTER, STOUT and CHAMPAGNE CIDER.

The above Wines are all of Superior quality.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, 1st May, 1851.

CARD.

EDWARD HALL,
BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER;
AND GENERAL STORE KEEPER
SHANGHAE.
ALL KINDS OF FANCY BISCUITS MADE TO ORDER. SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON REASONABLE TERMS,
BISCUITS REFIRED,
&c., &c., &c.

JUST LANDED.

A FEW Casks of Prime Family PORK, and for sale by the undersigned.

EDWARD HALL.

Shanghai, 6th January, 1852.

JUST LANDED AND FOR SALE.

A LARGE collection of fine ENGRAVINGS, and large PLATES, Ladies' and Gentlemen's WHIPS, and Walking CANES, Ladies' STAYS, and BRACES, Ladies' LIQUEURS in cases of one dozen assorted in 12 kinds, MARASCHINO, CHERRY CORDIAL in Pint and Quart Bottles, and a few GOLD PENS of a new design.

BACH & ARONE.

Shanghai, 3rd January, 1852.

FOR SALE.

AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY, MADEIRA, PORT, CLARET, and French BRANDY, from HENRY TATHAM & Co., London.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, January 2d, 1852.

FOR SALE.

MADEIRA of superior quality, from PHELPS & Co., London, in cases of 3 dozen each, at 8 and 10 dollars per dozen. Apply to

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

Shanghai, August 28th, 1851.

FOR SALE.

MOLAVE, or Manila TEAK WOOD. Apply to

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Shanghae, 15th August, 1851.

PUBLIC SALES.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

ON *MONDAY, the 26th instant,* at the Godowns of Messrs. SYKES, SCHWABE & Co., an assortment of

SHEFFIELD WARE and CUTLERY.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock A.M. precisely.

The Goods can be seen on *Saturday, the 24th instant,* between the hours of 11 A.M. and 2 P.M.

Shanghai, 17th Janu[illegible] 1852.

MISCELLANEOUS.

W. E. AYER,

GENERAL AUCTIONEER,
SHANGHAI;
SALE'S ROOMS (FOR THE PRESENT) IN THE BASEMENT STORY OF THE BUILDING KNOWN AS THE "VICTORIA HOTEL."

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

OLD Wine and Beer BOTTLES, in any quantity.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 24th October, 1851.

GEORGE PURVIS & Co.,

SHIP-WRIGHTS AND BOAT-BUILDERS.

ARE desirous to intimate to the Merchants of Shanghae, and Captains of Ships, that they have now been nearly a year engaged here, in the business of SHIP-WRIGHTS AND BOAT-BUILDERS; and hope their attention and punctuality in executing the orders intrusted to them have been satisfactory to their employers.

They, therefore, beg to assure the Mercantile Community, and Captain of Ships, that they will continue to give their best exertions and punctual attention to all commissions given to them; and execute all orders with the utmost despatch, on the most advantageous terms.

Shanghae, 6th June, 1851.

R. MEREDITH,

HOUSE AND SHIP CARPENTER AND BUILDER.

IN returning thanks for the past favors so liberally bestowed on him, during his previous residence in Shanghae, begs to announce to the FOREIGN COMMUNITY and Merchant CAPTAINS, his resumption of his former business at this port, and assures those Gentlemen who may intrust him with their commands, that his best endeavors shall be exerted to give them every satisfaction.

Shanghae, 13th March, 1851.

N.B.—BLACKSMITH'S work and BELL-HANGING done.

H. FOGG & Cº.,

SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.

N. B.—For Goods Sold by Auction, account Sales and proceeds rendered 3 days from date of Sale.

SHOULD sufficient inducement offer they will hold an AUCTION monthly, or as often as occasion demands.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS, for the cure of Scrofula and Mercurial Diseases, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Piles, Rheumatism, Scurvy, and Ulcers, a Purely Vegetable Medicine, beware of Counterfeiters.

The best Family Medicine now before the public.

It has been computed, that during the last twenty years, *three millions of persons have annually been benefited by the use of these Medicines;* a fact which speaks volumes in favor of their curative properties—a single trial will place them beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient. By their use the blood is restored to a pure and healthy state, freed from all impurities. The system is not reduced during their operation, but invigorated, and they require no restraint from business or pleasure. The afflicted have in *Moffat's Life Pills* and *Phœnix Bitters,* a remedy that will do for them all that medicine can possibly effect.

The genuine of these medicines are now put up with a fine steel engraved wrapper and labels, and copy right secured according to the laws of the United States.

Prepared by W. B. MOFFAT, M.D., *New York.*
For sale by H. FOGG & Co., *Shanghai.*

N.-C. Herald Office's Advertisements.

SHANGHAI ALMANAC,

For 1852,
AND COMMERCIAL GUIDE

NOW ready for delivery;

Price to Subscribers, ...	Drs. 2	Each Copy.
Non-Subscribers, ,,	3	

CONTAINING—LISTS OF RESIDENTS at the Five Ports and the several MERCANTILE ESTABLISHMENTS,—LUNAR PHASES and ECLIPSES.—CHRONOLOGICAL TABLES.—LIFE and ASSURANCE OFFICES.—PORT and HARBOR-MASTER'S REGULATIONS,—TARIFF of IMPORTS and EXPORTS.—PRACTICAL INSTRUCTIONS for the NAVIGATION of the YANG-TSZE-KEANG—METEOROLOGY of SHANGHAI—CALENDAR with CHINESE DAYS of MOON, and CHRISTIAN FESTIVALS—ABSTRACT of OBSERVATIONS by THERMOMETER for many YEARS—NOTES on the NEIGHBOURHOOD of SHANGHAI with a MAP—TREATIES of NANKING and the BOGUE, and TRADE REGULATIONS—The CHINESE ALMANAC—NOTICE of SEU KWANG-KE, &c., &c., &c.

January 1st, 1852.

CORRECTION OF OUR LIST OF RESIDENTS.

ANY error, of omission or otherwise, can be made in the forthcoming sheet, to contain Residents at *Canton, Amoy, Fuchau,* and *Ningpo,* if sent in *soon.*

January 2d, 1852.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE,

AT this Office, a dozen Nº. 1, *North-China Herald,* August 3rd, 1850,—whoever has any spare number of the above, can have two of any other required number in exchange for it.

January 2d, 1852.

ON SALE.

REVIEW OF THE TRADE OF SHANGHAI, 1850-51; extracted from the *North-China Herald,* Nos. 33, 40, 48, and 53, of 15th March, 3rd May, 28th June, and 2nd August, 1851, in a PAMPHLET FORM, 1 dollar each.

TARIFFS of IMPORT and EXPORT DUTIES, for office use, or in a letter form, may also be had at the office of the *Herald,* ½ dollar and 25 cents each.

NOTICE.

PRACTICAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE NAVIGATION OF THE YANG-TSZE-KEANG:—A Second Edition, carefully revised by the Author, Walter Macfarlane, Esq.,—will shortly be published, price 1 dollar each in a paper cover.—Subscription book open at this Office.

JUST PUBLISHED.

THE Second Book of the HISTORY OF THE MANCHU TARTARS, (translated from *l'Histoire de la Conquête de la Chine par les Tartares Mancheoux, Tome premier, par* M. VOJEU DE BRUNEM, B. & P.D.M., *à Lyon,* MDCCLIV,) is now ready,—This is offered as a specimen of the work, to be comprised in five books. The whole when complete will be 2 dollars in stitched paper covers; each separate book 50 cents.

Subscribers names will be received at this office.

NOTICE.

PARTIES requiring their files of Papers of 1851 to be bound up, can have them done by sending them to our office, and any deficiencies will be supplied.

N.B.—Books bound and labelled.

NOTICE.

THE Community is respectfully informed, that all Communications, Advertisements, and insertions for the following number, should be sent, on or before Thursday in each week, or they may be too late for the same week's issue.

NOTICE.

JOB PRINTING in all its branches, will be executed at our office, on the usual terms, with the greatest attention and despatch.—

VIZ:

Circulars; Notes; Cards; Policies; Manifests; Price Currents; Receipts; Deposit Notes; Boat Notes; Bills of Lading; Bills of Exchange; Bill Heads; Auction Bills; Diaries; Daily Sales; Comprador Books, and Cheques; Circular Address Wrappers; Pigeon-hole Headings; Letters of Hypothecation; Tariffs; Wills; and every form of Document used in Official or Mercantile Establishments.

Also, Books and Papers, ruled and neatly bound to order.

QUARTZBURG.—We have just seen an acquaintance from Quartzburg, Mariposa county, the centre of a rich quartz mining region, and he informs us that very little is doing in the way of mining in that region at present. The quartz miners can do nothing but get out rock and haul fire wood, until it rains. One large mill in the neighborhood will run by water power, and two or three others by steam. Many persons have settled in that region of late, for the purpose of prospecting quartz veins, and working the various virgin gulches between the Merced and Mariposa this winter. Burns' Creek, Indian Creek, Greaser Gulch, and all other gulches in that neighborhood wherever water could be found during the summer and fall, have been pretty well worked with cradles; but places known to have been rich, are staked out, to be worked over this winter with toms and sluices. Owing to rain in the mountains, the water has raised in Bear and Indian Creeks, so that the placer miners have been able to do something on those creeks of late. One week's heavy rain would make business quite brisk in Quartzburg, and indeed throughout the mines.—[Journal].—*Daily Alta California, Nov., 10.*

The *Stornoway* arrived on the 17th.—some of her Teas have to-day been sold at 1*s*. 8*d*. and 1*s*. 9*d*. per lb.

There have been two public sales since our last, viz: on the 23rd September, and the 8th instant. The total quantity put up was 19,368 packages, and of these about 4,700 packages found buyers, before, at, and after the sales. There was but little spirit shewn in the biddings except for some few qualities of which the dealers were most in want; but for several descriptions no offers were made near to market rates. Several parcels of Congou brought about former prices, but some imported from the United States and marked Souchong, sold decidedly lower. In the sale of the 23rd September, were 80 packages of Assam Tea of private growth, and also 76 packages grown by the East India Company in the Himalaya Mountains as an experiment. The Assams sold briskly as usual, but the 76 others were not generally esteemed by the trade (as wanting the extra strength that Assam is chiefly valued for) and consequently sold at very moderate prices.

The arrivals have been five vessels at this port, and none at the outports.

On comparing prices with these ruling on 22nd September, we find a reduction of ¼d. to ½d. per lb. on common and fair common Congon, and also a slight reduction on Scented Orange Pekoe; but for all other sorts former quotations still stand.

The Stock in the United Kingdom amounted, on the 30th ultimo, to 49,483,000 lbs. against 40,994,000 lbs. on the 30th September, 1850.

STOCK OF TEAS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM. 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1851.

London........................	35,329,000
Liverpool......................	10,246,000
Bristol	800,000
Hull and other English Ports....	500,000
Glasgow	1,008,000
Leith and other Scotch Ports....	500,000
Ireland	1,100,000
Stock 30th Sept., 1851....lbs..	49,483,000
Ditto do. .... 1850....lbs..	40,994,000

TOTAL STOCK OF TEAS AT LONDON, ON DEPARTURE OF OCT., MAIL.

Congou	1,142,338
Souchong	24,600
Scented Caper	151,600
Sc. Or. Pekoe....................	166,600
Flwy. Pekoe	28,700
Hyson............................	252,600
Young Hyson	208,100
Hyson Skin	2,500
Gunpowder	196,500
Imperial..........................	12,500
Sorts	55,800
Total lbs........	2,241,831

—*Wm. Jas. Thompson & Sons' Monthly Tea Circular, Oct. 22, 1851.*

ATMOSPHERICAL CHANGES

DURING THE WEEK ENDING 22ND JANUARY, 1852.

THE weather of the past week has been very fine, daily accompanied by frost, and the average temperature very nearly agreeing with the average of several years past.

TABLE
MEAN DAILY READINGS
OF
BAROMETER, ANEROID, THERMOMETER, ANEMOMETER, & OMBROMETER.

JANUARY.		BAROMETER.		ANEROID	THERMOMETER.		WIND.		RAIN.	
Day of Month.	*Day of Week.*	1852	*Mean of 3 years*	1852	1852	*Mean of 3 years*	1852	1851	1852	*Mean of 3 years*
16	F.	30.35	30.18	30.26	38.	41.	N.N.W.	S. to W.	0.00	0.00
17	S.	30.39	30.39	30.39	39.	39.5	N.	N.W.	0.00	0.03
18	S.	30.45	30.42	30.36	41.	39.	N.	N.W.	0.00	0.00
19	M.	30.36	30.31	30.30	42.	41.5	N.	N.E.	0.00	0.00
20	Tu.	30.37	30.39	30.29	43.3	39.5	N.	N. to N.E.	0.00	0.00
21	W.	30.37	30.42	30.27	44.	37.3	N.N.W.	N.W. to N.E.	0.00	0.00
22	Th.	30.44	30.43	30.34	45.	44.	N.	N.E.	0.00	0.00
				Mean	41.7	40.5		Total	0.00	0.01

Shanghae, 23rd January, 1852.

THE
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

Shanghai, Saturday, January 24, 1852.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in Trinity Church, are on Sundays, at 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.; and on Wednesdays, at 5 P.M.

Bibles, (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. Wright, the *Sexton.*

JOHN HOBSON,
Chaplain.

NOTICE.—Public Worship is held in the new School-room, on the premises of the "London Missionary Society," every Sabbath, at half-past 9 A.M.

Shanghae, December 5th, 1850.

Advertisements received for insertion up to *Friday night* in each week.

TO CORRESPONDENTS, AND CONTRIBUTORS.

Contributions, duly authenticated with the writer's name and address, will, at all times, receive due attention. The names of correspondents and contributors will not be published, if they prefer any other designation.

Anonymous communications, on matters of public policy, or general interest, will be thankfully received; it is, however, particularly requested, that such correspondents will abstain from all personalities.

We especially invite articles tending to develop the enlargement of our commerce, or the interest of our port.

We cannot pledge ourselves to return papers not published.

An Editor's box will be kept at the office, for the reception of all communications.

CHINESE HOSPITAL SHANGHAE.

The Annual Meeting of the friends of the Chinese Hospital will be held at the Hospital, *on Wednesday next, January 29th,* 1852, at 3 o'clock P.M. All, who feel an interest in the object of the Establishment, are respectfully requested to attend.

W. LOCKHART,
Secretary.

Shanghae, January 24th, 1852.

LATEST DATES.

England,	....Oct. 24.	Sydney,	......Sept. 17.
Calcutta,	....Nov. 7.	New Zealand,	...Nov. 1.
Bombay,	....Nov. 17.	Amoy,	.......Dec. —.
Madras,	......Nov. —.	Hongkong,	.......Jany. 7.
Singapore,	......Dec. 6.	Ningpo,	.......Jany. 15.
Penang,	......Dec. 3.	New York,	....Oct. 13.
Batavia,	......Oct. —.	San Francisco,	Nov. 10.
Manila,	......Dec. —.	Sdwich Islands,	Nov. —.

We had intended to have written some remarks on the deeply interesting narrative of Dr. Bettelheim, had our leisure permitted, but can this week only draw the attention of our readers to the fearful atrocities committed in Loochoo upon professors of the Christian religion, and to the eloquent appeal of our excellent and courageous correspondent in behalf of protection for Christian converts in Japan: in our next issue we shall have somewhat to say upon the subject, and how far external interference may be justifiable under the present relations of Christian Governments with that country.

We are happy at length to have some definite proposal in regard to the Hospital. The letter of Dr. Murray will no doubt be well received by the parties desirous to promote a Foreign Seaman's Hospital at our port. We should have preferred a Public Hospital to be endowed with public funds and supported by public subscriptions had been adopted, but after giving the matter every consideration, we believe this to be impossible at the present time and that Dr. Murray's scheme is the only practicable means of supplying the want in this respect, which has so long been apparent at this Port.

We trust, therefore, that the foreign residents will unanimously come forward and aid the scheme proposed, as in every way the best that under the circumstances could be suggested.—

To the Editor of the
"North-China Herald."

Sir—Viewing on the one hand the numerous animadversions that have appeared in your paper, and on the other the eloquent appeal of our respected pastor, delivered from the pulpit last Sunday, in favour of the establishment at this port of a Hospital for seamen of all nations, I consider myself called upon to lay the following simple statement before the Public, whose judgement shall determine the causes that have hitherto prevented and still continue to retard, the foundation of such a valuable institution.

My anxious thoughts have been directed for more than a year to the obtaining of this very desirable object, and every serious case I attended on board ship only made me regret the more, the utter inability of having the necessary means applied, to alleviate suffering and insure in many cases recovery.

Finding an able and zealous supporter of my views in the Rev. Mr. Hobson, a preliminary meeting of some gentlemen interested in the welfare of their less fortunate countrymen was held at his house in the course of last June, with the object of seeing if any means could be taken to carry out the establishment of a Hospital through the medium of a general subscription. I was then requested to draw up a plan to be submitted to a future meeting, which however was never held, as I was informed by Mr. Hobson, that he saw no prospect of being able to carry out at that time the desired object by means of Public subscription, and recommended my endeavouring to do so as a private undertaking.

One of the gentlemen above referred to, with his usual liberality pressed Dr. Hall and myself to build and offered to advance us the funds on very easy terms.

Fully convinced that a Hospital could only succeed as a Private undertaking and not doubting that it would at least pay its own expenses, I applied at once to H. B. M.'s Vice Consul for a piece of land, situated immediately to the rear of my present lot. I had settled with the owners the price of the land, the price I was to pay for the removal of graves, and the sum I was to allow for the value of the crop. With the necessary documents and the owner, I attended at the Consulate and was assured of the most hearty cooperation of of H. B. M.'s Vice Consul. I naturally expected that a few days at most would settle the whole matter, but I regret to say that I have been paying numerous unavailing visits, and that now one of the owners declares that he will not sell, having been forbidden by the Taoutae!

In conclusion I may state that I have received encouragement from several of the principal men in this place, to proceed with my undertaking on the assurance that the necessary funds for the building would be readily obtained, upon favourable terms.

I may further mention that I am in daily expectation of receiving from England apparatus, which I ordered for the Hospital many months ago.

If it is the wish of the community generally to assist me in carrying out an object that must tend to their own honour and comfort, I shall be happy to attend any meeting that may be called to explain my views, but may here state my firm belief that the Institution can only be carried on effectually as a private undertaking, and that whatever sums are raised should be only in the form of a loan.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN IVOR MURRAY.

Shanghae, 20th January, 1852.

P.S.—I am happy to inform you that since writing the above, the sum required for erecting the Hospital has been raised.

Napa, *September 4th,* 1851.

To the Editor of the
"North-China Herald."

Sir,—From the *Record* for February 24th, 1850, under the head "Miscellaneous," I have learned with pleasure that a Paper has been started at Shanghai under the above title. I was equally glad to gather from the same notice, that your Journal bids fair to be very useful. Though from our isolated situation here I am still prevented from the satisfaction of perusing some of your numbers, I am nevertheless sure your valuable paper is conducted for the promotion of the interests of Christendom in this part of the world. In this view I hope you will kindly open your columns to give publicity to the lamentable case contained in the enclosure. I have no doubt, on the attention paid to it by the Christian Community in China will mainly depend the solution of the question, whether Japan is to be opened soon, or a Century hence. I entreat you to give the case your powerful editorial countenance. The doleful tale I have recited shows, Japanese tyranny has presumed not only to outrage religion, but to defy the law of nations and trample under foot the inalienable rights of humanity. Did we here enjoy only as much as the first rudiments of civil immunities, could we take natives into our service, could we offer the slighest degree of protection to Converts persecuted without ceasing and *stretched on the rack* for conscience sake, the mournful fact, as related in the annexed paper, could not have been accomplished, and scores of latent friends to our cause, would long since have openly declared for us, for our civilisation and our religion.—I beg to remain, sir, with the best wishes for your journal, your most humble servant,

B. J. Bettelheim.

LOOCHOO NAVAL MISSION.

Extract from the Report for 1850-51, written by Dr. Bettelheim, *Missionary at Napa.*

"Loochoo has not only converts, it has a martyr."

"Here I must beg to premise two things to explain some circumstances connected with the case I am about to relate.

First, that the Loochooan government, on erecting guard huts in front and back of my house, convinced by experience I am jealous of my liberty, and that once more as an Englishman I could not submit to such scandal, did from the very beginning allow these huts, in some measure, to be considered as making part of my residence, where, I maintained, I am of course entitled to keep my things and talk as much as I like, and thus it came to fall that christian books, the Scriptures and Tracts published in China, Dr. Ball's Almanac, Drs. Medhurst's, Gutzlaff's, Williams' and others' valuable productions were kept—and joyfully I add, are still kept and read—in these huts. And what is more, the guards receive regular instruction on set days in both testaments, each his book open before him, asking and giving answers, so that many of them, according to the proportion of faith and grace given them, have made and still make progress in the knowledge and fear of God.

The second circumstantiality I have to mention is, that since the murderous assault made on me in January, 1850, (Particulars of which, I doubt not, are by this time known to the reader of these pages) Mrs. B. does not allow me to go out alone, but with great sacrifice to herself, the children, and domestic affairs, accompanies me on my missionary walks, at present, I am sorry to say, not extending beyond Napa.

And now hear my tale of woe. One of our guards, an intelligent young man of about 22 or 23 years of age, called Satchi Hama, nephew and namesake of a professor of christianity, whose fate is recorded in the Reports of the Loochooan Naval Mission, was discovered by myself [illegible] Mrs. B. in a dark prison, the unfortunate man, himself calling us as we passed. We found him, his feet put in stocks and corded to a heavy beam on the ground, so as not to allow him to change his position. He stated he was repeatedly beaten with a stick and struck with the first on the head, by order of the mandarins; his food, of the worst condition, was gradually diminished; no tobacco or tea allowed him (the greatest possible privation for a Loochooan); in short that he was condemned to a lingering ignominious death by beating and gradual starvation. And what for? Because he—*avowed his faith in the Lord Jesus Christ.* He was daily urged to recant, but—a touching instance of divine grace—he remained faithful. He begged our aid, prayers and—*books.* On one of those he had studied in the guard hut being produced, to see the sufferer's joy at it, to hear him repeat by heart several passages as soon as he caught sight of them, and listen to his prayer offered up with feeling earnestness to the God and saviour of man, left no doubt on our mind but Satchi Hama rationally believed in the Lord Jesus Christ. Imagine our joy at this discovery, and our sorrow at his sufferings, and more still at the utter impossibility of doing any thing for him. For we could not hide from him, and he himself well knew it, that if the mandarins were written to on the case, it would become still worse. All we could do was to comfort, relieve and pray with our dear brother and assure him as soon as a ship came[*] he would find ready help. This happened 24th November, 1850.

To show that sufferer's placid state of mind at the time it suffices to mention, that when I offered to unloose his feet, at least for the hour we were with him, he would not have it done, saying. His father had bound him and he would not rebel."

December 29th, same year, we once more found it practicable to see the sufferer. He was greatly reduced in body, but the same in mind. He stated that he was declared mad; his punishments, called "*remedies*" to bring [illegible] to his senses, were duly inflicted; books and what else had been left with him were taken from him, as also every slip and fan of paper, on which he had written some Christian sentences, and he was forced to read Confucian books. We again consoled him with word and prayer, and with deep pain once more were obliged to tell him, we could do nothing for his relief. His Confucian attachment to barbarous parents was quite overcome now. He begged to be sent to England. We joyfully engaged to comply with—as far as lay in us—at the first arrival of a ship.

A third time, 26th January, 1851, we again thought it possible to find a way to our brother. We reached indeed the prison door, but—Satchi Hama was gone. His step-father stated, he had been removed to the north of the island because of illness. On being urged, for the consolation of the sufferer, to send him some books I had with me, he said. "*These books were declared the cause and proof of his madness*—how can I dare accept them."

There was now nothing more to be lost, and I wrote a very respectful letter, dated January 27th, in which I laid the case before the mandarins, and urgently requested immediate permission to see the convert. No answer was returned, a circumstance in itself sufficient to show, the mandarins knew and approved of, suppose also they had not ordered all things relative to the case. I then threatened old Satchi Hama, if he did not definitively state the whereabout of the young man, he would be held responsible for all consequences as soon as a foreign ship arrived. Since then no trace of either father or son is to be found.

March 13th, 1851. We heard through our Todzies of the death of the martyr. I say martyr, partly on the painful circumstances myself and Mrs. B. we reeye witnesses of, and more so on the testimony of our informant, that Satchi Hama had been *squeezed* (pressed, tortured) on hand and foot, though he added, this had been done to cure him from madness.

My petition to the English government, regarding this heart-rending case, is already prepared. With the sacred right of a convert to plead the cause of a fellow convert, with the sympathy natural to a missionary for his pupil in the faith, but more from sheer humanity and the duty of a christian to a christian I have laid the matter before H. M. Government in a way, I hope, of which neither my grief nor duty have to be at ashamed. But shall that suffice? will not every reader of this, every feeling man who hears of this mournful event rise and make an effort to prevent its recurrence? wherein does this tragic catastrophe differ from the atrocities committed in 1843, on a christian convert in Constantinople, except, perhaps, in the cunning with which Japan does, and will always—unless humbled—hide her barbarities till accident betrays them to the foreigner? ([†]the Porte was remonstrated with and yielded in 1844, and shall Japan be permitted in 1851 to put on the rack christian converts in Loochoo, or force christians who wreck on her own shores to trample on the cross, and to drag them over it if they refuse to trample on it. Such ignominy, *enforced by law,* is it not a lasting stigma on all christian powers? Can it be subject to doubt, Japan must reject all overtures to commercial or social relations with the west as long as she continues in her contumacious proscription of the cross? will not therefore diplomacy have gained the greater half of her just hopes on Japan by lending her countenance to the defence of the christian creed?

Let me here be allowed to discuss this point somewhat more fully. For I am not ashamed to confess, I am of those who consider politics, rightly managed, of the greatest importance to the gospel at home and much more so in their bearing on heathen lands. It is, then, clear, that both England and America, and I might add France and all maritime powers of the west, cannot be at ease, and commerce will greatly suffer, and lives and goods be exposed to jeopardy—especially now when the Pacific is to become the modern Atlantic—as long as Japan remains locked up. But the western states know not how fairly to get at her. Japan, inexhaustible in Confucian duplicity, rich in empty courtesy and matured in every form of dishonesty, may continue for a long succession of years to cover her perfidy against christians, and persuade our Governments, she is no enemy. She will —and already she does—make efforts not to be known for what she is. She stands aloof from all contact with christendom, keeps the power by the Dutch, to have still a newsman in european affairs, banished and watched in a little fortress, and in the far between instances of a wreck near her shores—far between, because violence and intrigue know how to make christian ships a rare occurrence in her neighbourhood.—He can even afford playing the generous, while in reality she outrages misfortune and tramples on the right of nations. She will come to what Loochoo formerly was, and partly still is[‡], and a hot brained Basil Hall Had may easily be bribed by empty talk and mocking politeness and preach up Japan, as Basil Hall Ist did Loochoo, as a model of kindness and gentility. To us here, however, it is no secret, that foreigners arriving in Japanese territory are, ipso facto, guilty of a breach of law, and considered as prisoners of state; and being, in addition, prohibited by law from procuring, and the natives from selling them any thing, Government makes a virtue of necessity, and if it do not amount to much, or they suppose the party will not pay without first ascertaining the market price (as Commander Glynn, U. S. S. *Preble* in 1849 did), they feed, or at least show themselves anxious to feed their unwelcome visitors for a few days *on what costs them nothing,* for, all is robbed from the poor peasant. The hungry and seldom scrupulous sailor, little concerned about any thing except his immediate wants, is charmed to get his belly filled with fresh warm food for nothing, and spreads praise where blame is due both to giver and receiver. His very first attempt to care for himself—as any man of honour ought—or the slightest approach to a Japanese or Loochooan fellowman—except the spies and guards around him—will at once undeceive him as to the supposed politeness of his hosts. Recently Japan proper has also determined on the same almonry trick; as far as our information here goes, they now begin to feed foreigners at Jedo and Matsimai as is done at Napa: and indeed the last batch of prisoners, liberated by the intrepidity of my lamented friend Commander Glynn, already spoke favourably (as far as eating went) of Japan.——

Generosity shown where right is refused is any thing but a virtue. Nothing is to be hoped from it but what Japan intends it for, first, an indefinite delay of the day, when her accounts with Christendom must be settled, and second, the establishing of a specious plea as to her moral benevolence without need of learning it from intercourse with Christians. It is to be feared she will succeed, unless the question be tried from the only point of view, where hatred of God and the abomination in which the very name of Christian is held, forbid her to put on a mask. In respect of religion alone the pride and insolence of Japan shine out so strong as to overbalance her cunning, and judicially blinded by a righteous and offended God, she lays open her vulnerable heel. Two hundred years ago she wrote on a chest containing sixty six murdered bodies of the last Portuguese Ambassy: "*Henceforth, so long as the sun shall shine upon the earth, let not any Christian be so daring us to set his foot in Japan;*" She dared, in the face of the whole Christian world, to stamp, by law, the cross with infamy, and not knowing, or rather not willing to know the difference between Rome and Protestantism, she ventures in 1851 to act on the same law, and punishes as a capital crime the confession of Christianity in Loochoo. Thus then, while she has empty courtesy enough to cover, and an abundance of polite evasions not to let be uncovered her many ignominies committed on Christians, she makes no secret of her penal code against all followers of Christ[§], fully aware western Empires had hitherto cared more for national honor and gain than for the glory of their God and religion. But let her now learn Christendom has made progress, and enlisted and spoken out its sympathies on behalf of a martyred correligionist in Turkey; that this power, though of another religion, yielded to the just remonstrance, and that England,—and we may unhesitatingly add, at least, protestant and powerful America—now ask and expect the like justice from Japan.

It came to no war with Turkey. The Sublime Porte, certainly with far greater military strength and many other and higher claims to the rank of an Empire than Japan, was wise, and from fear perhaps, also became just enough to listen to reason. She granted, or felt she must grant, religious toleration, and implicitly —as must always be the case where mind and heart are declared free—a large share of civil liberty to her own people as well as foreigners in her dominions. Now, who is Japan, this varnished toy shop with ephemeral calico battlements cobbled by night round the heights of Jedo when a Christian man-of-war wishes for a parley? what sort of power is this, that western states, once earnestly soliciting toleration for their religion, should fear another result than their efforts obtained from the Sultan and his Koran?

The Porte, notwithstanding her conscientious scruples, fully supported by the Koran, against a foreign religion, had to submit. Now, the fabled saints, who originated the Confucian system, as if justly in doubt of their own veracity, are marvellously tolerant towards other creeds. Both China and Japan tolerate since of old, the former Mahomedanism, and both Budhism, Taouism and other sects. Japan in particular, where even Confucianism is only a guest compared with the prevalent system of the Dairis Sintoism, tolerates an endless variety of gross superstitions. Now, I would humbly submit in all fairness. *Is Christianity worse than Budhism?* which not only is tolerated but even richly endowed by the State in both Countries? The most splendid temples in our Capital, Shuy, are the Bonze's, whereas Confucianism, which our Mandarins will make us believe is the only religion existing here, has poor huts for shrines!—It is hence evident, that as it was in China, so now *in Japan it still is policy and not conscience that banishes the Gospel,* because it fears its professors. Will it, then, be unjust for Christian policy to seek redress from heathen policy for an affront resting entirely on political grounds? China, brought to reason, chartered Christianity with the remarkable words: *It persuades to what is good and restrains evil,* 勸善懲惡 Kiuen shen ching oh; She pleads: China never forbad Christianity, for how could she forbid what all western Empires honour and magnify? 業經行各國

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[*] This was Dr. Medhurst's 三字經 San-tsz'-king. His favourite texts were 遣耶穌求世人 Kien Yasu Kiu shi jin, Takatil Jesu Skéun flu skú, sent Jesus to save mankind, and 因耶穌代求稟 Yin Yasu tai kiu pin, Yutti Jesu Kavátti pinshi mutumu, for Jesu's sake, who makes intercession for us. 我本身無功勞故自義不可靠 Wo pan shin wu kung lâu, kwu tsz' I pu kó kán; vari mutu du ku-ló nashi, yui nyi mizikava ji tanumu bi kay azi, I am destitute of merit; self-righteousness is not to be relied on. "The Japanese given is as he read it, in the mixed Chinese sound and pure Japanese, here usual among the literati. From the Dispatch shown me by Commander Cracroft (H. M. S. *Reynard,* here in October, 1850) containing a very liberal and generous direction of Lord Palmerston regarding ships to be sent over, and from the assurance of that excellent and benevolent man, Commander C. that he[illegible]uld send over the *Pilot* on her return from Shanghae, we had even reason to expect a man of war about this time.

[†] It would betray sneaking expediency in a politician and false charity in a christian to say: The case in Turkey was a public execution, it was not. "There is nothing public in Japan, if Government so will, especially so before the foreigner. We hear and read of barbarous executions taking place in Loochoo. We never witnessed any. There are two christian witnesses to the martyr dying if not to the actual death of the convert. Who will not hear them? There is also native testimony, that the convert had been tortured; there is the deposition of the martyr himself that he was condemned to die, and satisfactory circumstantial evidence that he actually died for the faith. A very remarkable circumstance to be noticed under this head is the following. Very recently, on the news that H. M. Plenipotentiary was shortly to visit Napa, which I had of course no reason to hide from the Loochooan Authorities, all of them, including the first magistrates, paid me a visit, most anxiously inquiring, whether H. E. came to demand satisfaction of the *nine* complaints I had lodged with Captain Cracroft. The mistaking the character *all* for *nine* in my despatch to them was the chief reason of leading them to this supposition. To clear up the mistake I left the company and went into my study to fetch the copy of the Despatch. Now, during my absence, Mrs. B. told me, the inferior officers repeatedly urged the superiors to bring the case of Satchi Hama upon the tapis. But it was not found expedient. This sufficiently shows they have reason to consider the case of very great importance.

[‡] I say, partly, for at present civilities to ships arriving here are already greatly reduced. A Bark driven hither by a typhoon in 1850, though she badly wanted repairs, was peremptorily ordered off, and kept her anchorage only by threats, the best means of making the Japanese at once polite; and whereas formerly they reconciled dreaded men of war by good presents, now, pleading poverty, they offer only paper and fan[illegible]

[§] And yet it should have been clear enough long ere this, she *executes practically* these murderous laws.

本無區別, Nie king hing kŏ kwŏ, pan wu kü pié: and again in a later decree 泰西各國自奉其教中國斷無異待, Tai sz kŏ kwŏ tsz fung ki kiau, chung kwŏ twan wu í tai.‖ Thus China herself declares, the dignity of all Christendom stands at stake in any land that by law forbids the Gospel. Nothing but common sense. For he who enacts laws against me as a Christian, has *eo ipso* not only excluded me as man, but also shown the greatest contempt for me, by declaring that an insuperable incapacity what I most dearly prize and value. And shall we not tell Japan the truism. Taoukwang has preached to his nation in commendation of the decree of toleration, which he thought it becoming his Celestial dignity to let pass for a spontaneous act rather than one wrung from his impotency? Shall we not tell her, we are dishonoured as Christians and men as long as our Creed is laid under embargo by any state, and we will not have such disgrace any further done to the greater part of the world! and there is an end of it! And we may take it for granted, that no sooner shall the unreasonable restraints, Japan has imposed on herself by law, be broken, and her conscience and common sense emancipated, she will, like China, commend the virtue quickening excellencies of Christianity, and a nation, more than any on earth, banished to solitude and outer darkness, will be brought into fellowship with the enlightened part of mankind, and sure enough, also with the people of God.

What is there to weaken the probability, that Japan, with her far seeing subtility, and especially with the fate of China before her very doors will not venture to push it further than to a serious threat. Though it is equally certain, as facts already abundantly prove; that unless she see *for a certainty* that Christian powers are in earnest about the honour of their religion,¶ and *resolved to get* what they ask, she will continue unmanageable.

When England came forward to ask from Turkey justice for correligionists many Christian states joined her in the noble effort. Is it likely they shall remain behind in the case of Japan? and will not all enlightened nations spontaneously join their respective governments in a cause belonging alike to humanity and Christianity? yea, will not China herself, when she sees Europe and America are determined, lend her aid, her hierarchical influence—great also over Japanese Confucianists—to bring a mighty rival down to her own level, and thus wash off the humiliating stain, with which Japan taunts her pride?—Is it not likely, at all events, that Japan, to ward off the storm threatening the mother country, will deem it a prudent compromise to make Napa for Japan, what Canton was before the war to foreign Commerce in China? Loochoo would then flourish, a second Sandwich group in the western Pacific, where China, Japan and Christendom could meet with equal advantage to all and danger to none.

I have now tried the question in its general bearing on moral and political justice, persuaded most questions of the day are thus viewed, and considered as carried, when they have victoriously passed the ordeal of historical-wisdom. But is the case of Satchi Hama, without any strides into politics, not sufficient of itself to rouse, the sympathies of Europe and America? Or does the slow murder committed on a Loochooan convert at Napa, not cry as loud as the cruelties inflicted on a Greek at Baligik? Will Christendom wait indeed till renewed tales of Japanese barbarities, perpetrated on native believers, or perhaps even on Christian missionaries, will wake them to a tardy compassion? Japanese law declares it a capital crime to preach or believe the gospel, not even the mighty name of England could secure her humble missionary here against dangerous personal assaults till H. M. Government in October last condescended to declare its interest in him. Now Japan has put her cruel law into full execution on a native believer, will she not be emboldened to greater atrocities, if this one case, come under notice of two Christian witnesses, is passed over in silence? Of a truth there is a harvest ripening for the Christian Church in Loochoo, but if western Governments do not look to it, and that speedily, it will be a harvest ripe for the —torture. The writer can point at several instances—all as many painful entries in his journal—of persons secretly removed, and whole families ruined in consequence of their favouring the Christian religion. The one sufferer now discovered justifies the suspicion, that those, persons likewise have undergone, or still undergo, ignominious severities because of their faith. Not to speak of the poor hovel population at large, among whom, by persevering boldness, the missionary has found it possible at all times to maintain a good degree of intercourse, and among whom there is a considerable number of individuals, who, though well instructed, and confessing themselves believers before two Christian witnesses, yet cannot make open profession of their faith because of the terror of the torture, there have been during nearly five years upwards of two hundred of the class of Literati, serving by rotation in the guard huts already referred to, and also as Todzies.** Among this body likewise there is a good number of well informed Christians—some of them confidentials—who own the fate of some of their less cautious companions is the sole obstacle to their assuming the name of Christians.

Are not these facts loudly calling for the energetic interference of Governments, known as the liberators of the conscience of nations? Even the non-interventionist policy of Britain interferred in a case, where her professed religion alike and humanity bade her express deference for the sufferer and displeasure against the arbitrary tyranny of the koran. Will not England now stretch out her mighty arm and stay similar revolting practices in Japan?

Severed from our dear home by a whole hemisphere without any but occasional communication with the continent we know little of the changes to which even a British Cabinet may be subject in this capricious age. If that truly foreign minister, Lord Palmerston, (truly foreign because at home in every land of the Globe) still adorns the English administration and Council board, little doubt can be entertained, that the case of Satchi Hama will not be passed by in silence. But I would plead my cause, the cause of a murdered innocent Christian, also before the stern leader of the protectionists. Surely, English dignity and noble sympathy will not permit him to refuse me a hearing. In the studied and measured speech Lord Stanley delivered against the liberal policy of Lord Palmerston, even in his cautious, exclusively *Home*—speech, British nobility of mind prompted his Lordship to a line of *foreign* policy, which has still broad gauge enough to carry this case to a triumphant issue. June 17th, 1850. Lord Stanley freely admitted in the House of Lords: *In despotic countries, where there is no law but the will of the Despot, the foreign subject has no protection but the interference of his own minister in his behalf.* "This, I think, fully settles the question, not only as to our right of staying here (which in point of fact only means, whether we have here a right to British protection against the arbitrary will of Japan,) but also regarding the tragical catastrophe of our lamented convert. For as we have here no other business except that of a Medical Missionary, and as it is but just to presume, that where the subject is protected his lawful work and the product of his industry are entitled to the same right, all who spontaneously avail themselves of our Medical Missionary assistance should not be allowed to suffer on this account, otherwise the protection we enjoy from the English Government would fail of all practical advantage.

Let us now add to this the memorable speech delivered by that prince of brilliant Orators, my lord Palmerston, on occasion of the righteous cause of Hungary, in one part of which he says: "We wish and find it even essential for the protection of that Commerce to which we attach so much importance, that it should be known and well understood by *every nation on the face of the earth*, that we are not disposed to submit to any wrong, and that the maintenance of peace on our part is subject to the indispensable condition that *all countries shall respect our honour and our dignity*, and shall inflict no injury on our interest." I trust these are still the sentiments of the English Cabinet, for such must be the view of every English Ministry, because such is the unchangeable feeling of every English heart. Parliament burst forth in unrestrainable applause at this glorious declaration of the birth-right of Great England among nations. English steamers have wafted it over to the shores of Japan, is it possible a desolate English family in Loochoo shall be denied the hope, that, however unworthy and humble, yet for their work's sake, for the sake of British dignity, for the interest of humanity, for the honour of God and Christianity.—England's far stretching power will soon reach this distant corner and see to it that the object of our Society be not wronged, that the persons and property of English subjects be not wronged, and above all that our converts, our only aim, honour and glory, be not ill used, vexed, ruined and—murdered at the caprice of unfeeling semi-barbarous Japanese Mandarins.

To the Editor of the
"North-China Herald."

Sir,—Are we to have a triumphant entry of ducks or other web or tender footed mud larkers, that the present road repairing Coolies are so carefully picking out all the stones and hard lumps from our public paths? and distributing so bountifully soft earth and clay in their places? or is some new principle of petrifaction about to be applied to harden this same mud, to the comfort and astonishment of the rate payers, and the complete subversion of all ordinarily practised modes of road making. Do endeavor to enlighten us on this point, as we are at present looking on in wonderment and trepidation earnestly hoping that the mud may be allowed to remain *dry mud*, until at least we can lay in water-proof protectors and pattens, not to say stilts, to carry us through *the consequences of a shower*. We think it is rather hard to be so badly cared for, after paying our assessment in peace and quietness, and without grumbling, for so long.

Ankles & Boots.

We apprehend the road making is yet far from complete, and that superstrata of broken bricks and shore sand will be laid over the soft mud, so as to indurate the too plastic roadways at present calling forth the rebukes of our correspondent. —Ed. *N.-C. H.*

WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

Saturday, January 17.—There is a report to-day, (among the Chinese,) of the wreck of some boat on one of the islands at the mouth of the River, bound for Ningpo, with letters and provisions for H. M. Brig *Contest*.

We hear also that the French Consul, at the instigation of Bishop D'Anicourt, (who is resident at Ningpo,) is about to visit the city of Tinghai for the purpose of adjusting certain difficulties that have arisen between the Romanists at Tinghai and the natives of the place. We hope to give further particulars of this novel proceeding by-and-by.

Monday, January 19.—"The Soup Kitchen" or rather the Congee Kitchen, supported by foreign contributions, was opened to-day for destitute Chinese. It is contiguous to the Chinese Hospital under the management of Dr. Lockhart. We are glad to find that the commiseration of the Foreign Community has been directed to so wise and benevolent an object, especially at this season of the year; and we see from the susbcription list sent round, that there is every prospect of this "Kitchen" being kept open perhaps all the year round.

The arrival and departure of the *Iona*, has absorbed so much of the attention of the community the greater part of the week, that we are destitute of any novelty.

Most of our local readers may have noticed a small new religious edifice recently erected on the premises of the Rev. Mr. Shuck. We understand that two thirds of the cost of this building, which is neatly finished inside and out, were readily met by private donations from individuals among the foreign community here. The Building, we learn, was mainly intended for the accommodation of a class of Chinese women and children which the late lamented Mrs. Shuck had gathered, and which she had been in the habit of instructing for some time past on the Sabbath. The Baptist Missionaries at Shanghai, it appears have now five Chapel places in which Divine Services for the Chinese are regularly held, viz., three within the walls of the city, one erected two years ago a few miles in the interior, and the building above referred to located just without the North Gate.

Ordonnance du Roi qui prescrit la Publication du Traité d'amitié, de commerce et de navigation conclu, le 24 Septembre 1844, entre la France et la Chine.

Au palais des Tuileries, le 22 Novembre 1845.

(Concluded from No. 76.)

Art. XXXI.—S'il arrive que des matelots ou autres individus desertent des bâtiments de guerre ou s'evadent des navires de commerce français, l'autorite chinoise, sur la requisition du consul ou, à son defaut, du capitaine, fera tous ses efforts pour decouvrir et restituer sur-le-champ, entre les mains de l'un ou de l'autre, les susdits deserteurs ou fugitifs.

Pareillement, si des Chinois deserteurs ou prevenus de quelque crime vont se refugier dans des maisons françaises ou à bord de navires appartenant à des Français, l'autorite locale s'adressera au consul, qui, sur la preuve de la culpabilite des prevenus, prendra immediatement les mesures necessaires pour que leur extradition soit effectuee; de part et d'autre, on evitera soigneusement tout recel et toute connivence.

Art. XXXII.—Dans le cas où, par la suite des temps, la Chine entrerait en guerre avec une autre puissance, cette circonstance ne porterait aucune atteinte au libre commerce de la France avec la Chine ou avec la nation ennemie. Les navires français pourront toujours, sauf le cas de blocus effectif, circuler sans obstacle des ports de l'une aux ports de l'autre, y trafiquer comme à l'ordinaire, et y importer ou en exporter toute espèce de marchandises non prohibees.

Art. XXXIII.—Desormais les correspondances officielles entre les autorites et les fonctionnaires des deux pays seront reglees suivant les rangs et les positions respectives, d'après la base de la reciprocite la plus absolue. Ces correspondances auront lieu entre les hauts fonctionnaires français et les hauts fonctionnaires chinois, dans la capitale ou ailleurs, par *depêche* ou *communication*; entre les fonctionnaires français en sous-ordre et les hautes autorites chinoises des provinces, pour les premieres par *exposé* pour les seconds par *declaration*; entre les officiers en sous-ordre des deux nations, comme il est dit plus haut, sur le pied d'une parfaite *égalité*.

Les negociants, et generalement tous les individus qui n'ont point de caractère officiel, se serviront reciproquement de la formule *représentation* dans toutes les pièces adressees ou destinees pour renseignement aux autorites respectives.

Toutes les fois qu'un Français aura à recourir à l'autorite chinoise, sa representation devra d'abord être soumise au consul, qui, si elle lui paraît raisonnable et convenablement redigee, lui donnera suite, et qui, s'il en est autrement, en fera modifier la teneur ou refusera de la transmettre. Les Chinois, de leur côte, lorsqu'ils auront à s'adresser au consulat, devront suivre une marche analogue auprès de l'autorite chinoise, laquelle agira de la même manière.

Art. XXXIV.—Si, dorenavant, le Gouvernement de Sa Majeste l'Empereur des Français avait à envoyer quelques depêches à la cour de Pekin, elles seront transmises à leur destination par l'entremise du surintendant des cinq ports chargé de la direction des relations exterieures de la Chine, ou, à son defaut, de l'un des vice-rois des provinces du littoral, à qui le chef de l'etablissement consulaire français les fera parvenir. Les mêmes formalites seraient observees pour la transmission des reponses de la cour de Pekin.

Art. XXXV.—Sa Majeste l'Empereur des Français, si par la suite il jugeait convenable d'apporter des modifications à quelques-unes des clauses du present traite, sera libre d'ouvrir, à cet effet, des negociations avec le Gouvernement chinois, après un intervalle de douze annees revolues, à partir de l'echange des ratifications. Il est d'ailleurs entendu que toute obligation non consignee expressement dans la presente Convention ne saura être imposee aux consuls ou agents consulaires français, non plus qu'à leurs nationaux, tandis que, comme il a *ete* stipule, les Français jouiront de tous les droits, privileges, immunites et garanties quelconques qui auraint ete ou seraient accordes par le Gouvernement chinois à d'autres puissances.

Art. XXXVI.—Les ratifications du present Traite, d'amitie de commerce et de navigation seront echangees dans l'intervalle d'un an, à partir du jour de la signature, ou plus tôt si faire se peut, par Sa Majeste l'Empereur des Français et Sa Majeste l'Empereur de Chine.

En foi de quoi, les Plenipotentiaires respectifs ont signe le present Traite, et y ont appose leurs cachets

Signe et scelle par les Plenipotentiaires respectifs, à Whampoa, à bord de la corvette français à vapeur *l'Archimède*, le 24 jour du mois d'octobre de l'an de grâce 1844, correspondant au 13 jour de la 9 lune de la 24 annee de Tao-Kuâu.

(L. S.) Signe T. DE LAGRENE.
(L. S.) Signe KI.

The following extract is from a late *Overland New York Spectator's*, California Correspondent. The fact that a Chinese heathen Temple has been actually erected in a Christian land is indeed "something new." And assuredly it *is* "a strong evidence of the absolute religious freedom" possessed and enjoyed by the twenty three millions who now people the United States. California, too, is a strange land in more senses than one.

The Chinese have opened a temple for their pagan worship in San Francisco. One of the anomalies of the California age is the fact of a pagan temple being erected within the bounds of the United States—an inported heathen temple in a Christian country. It is a strong evidence of the absolute religious freedom enjoyed in our happy Union. How important it is that the Missionary Societies at home should wake up to the fact that there are gathering around us a large number from China, who call for immediate attention. The friends of Missions in the favorite land of our birth, should devise means to send us suitable persons to preach to the Chinese in their own language. One that can do so, and that is familiar with the customs and manners of the people might do great good. There will be no difficulty in supporting such a person here.

Slavery in the Pacific.—The movement to annex Cuba, and constitute a new American slave-holding State on the Atlantic having failed, at least for the present, it is not unlikely that some of the disappointed and restless spirits in the South will soon set on foot another scheme, having for its ultimate object the acquirement of territory on the Pacific for the uses and preparation of that institution of which a set of factionists are the sworn defenders. We must not be understood to imply that such a scheme would meet the sanction or wishes of the inhabitants of the Southern United States; for as a people, or, as a division of the American people, we do not believe the South recognises it as either a true or practicable line of policy to remove its slaves from the Atlantic to the Pacific side of the continent. The extension of the area of slave-holding territory would be a most difficult matter, even should new States be added, and the property of the South in its slaves would nowhere in American possessions on the Pacific pay so profitably as it does now on the Atlantic.

Still there are men who, constituting a class of headstrong southern-rights ultraists, are not without their representatives in California, and who have much closer and more influential connection with the political interests at work on these shores than is generally supposed If the southern section of our own State should succeed in dissolving the union with the North, it is not impossible, nay, it is quite probable, that an attempt will be made to make this a new field for slave labor on the Pacific. That such attempt would be successful we do not for an instant believe. Not only is Southern California unsuited to the requirements of slaveholders, in the nature of its productions, its soil, geographical and political position, (even admitting that the scheme of dissolution should succeed; and the South be thrown back to a territorial form of government, to reorganize as a State,) but the settlement of that portion of California by a class of hardy, industrious, northern principled men has become too far advanced to concede to slavery a foothold on that soil. Besides, the native Californians who now constitute nearly the entire population of the southern half of the State, are irreconcilably opposed to slavery. And while southern factionists and would-be demagogues are labouring and legislating in conjunction with their Washington confederates to effect a division of the State on other questions of policy, but keeping in view the main consideration of slavery on the Pacific, the districts where slave labor would be, if any where, available, are fast being filled up with white residents, who, regarding, as all Americans, must, a competition, between their industry and slave labor as disreputable would soon settle the question, were the test applied, of slavery or not, in Southern California. We are satisfied that a division of the State can never be brought about while the controlling motive of the reckless few continues to be the introduction of slavery.

Nor have these ambitious men, nor their Southern factionists the limited sphere of operation wich only a few months since was claimed. Their prospects instead of being centred and concentrated on the soil of California, may even now borrow new zeal, and awaken to fresh impulse from the movements which have recently been started on these shores, for the final acquisition of the Sandwich Islands; and they may yet labor to make those fine isles slave-holding territory on the Pacific. These prospects as yet, of course, vague and indefinite, may nevertheless shapen and conform to a new destiny. Setting aside the once talked-of probabilities of applying slave labor to the resources of Lower California and Sonora, each as American dependancies, ample reason exists to believe it more than probable that there are those among us who desire to locate slavery on the plantation grounds of the Sandwich Islands.

It is unnecessary for our purposes to determine whether or not the property of the Southern United States, even if removed to a genial clime, as such in all probabilty is the climate of the Sandwich Islands, would prove a source of profit to the owners. That many of the productions of the soil would sanction the existence of slavery there we have not a doubt; but it remains for further action on the subject of their settlement by Americans, as proposed by the recent expeditionists, to develop their advantages and claims to the consideration of Southern slaveholders, and then it remains for the American people on the Pacific to determine whether or not slavery shall be instituted at the Sandwich Islands.—*Daily Alta California.*

Vallejo.—By the Stockton Journal we hear quite favorable reports from the "seat of Government." The Journal states that in addition to the offices lately occupied, others are going up, to which no exception whatever can be taken; and the State House, which will be finished about the same time, will be a much finer building than should have been furnished for temporary purposes. Judge Lewis and three other gentlemen have become responsible for the fulfilment of Gen. Vallejo's contract with the State, so far as temporary buildings are concerned—Gen. V. having furnished ample means. In short, Judge Lewis informs us that in twenty days from this time, buildings far superior to such as are required by law, will be ready in the new capital for the reception of the Government archives, the State officers and the Legislature.—*Ibid.*

City of Mexico, Oct. 18, 1851.

Messrs. Editors:—You must be anxious to receive some further information about the great revolution of Laloba. While the government has issued orders to the States of Jalisco, Guanajuato, Nueva Leon and Coahuila, to send 2,500 men of the National Guards, (the organization of which will take more than a month,) Carbejal is increasing his forces at Camargo with numbers of dissatisfied Mexicans and Texian adventurers, which will enable him to attack, instead of remaining on the defensive. Already he has published a proclamation from his new head-quarters, calling illegal all duties paid to the regular government; and that only the "guias" he issued on the payment of 30 per cent. wil be recognized by him. Gen. Avalos, of Matamoros (though he promises to remain faithful to Arista) appears to have suspended all prohibitions, thus causing a counter revolution, which smells very much "a la Loba." Don Antonio Canales, Governor of Tamaulipas, is a relation of Carbajal's companion Canales, and will most likely second him after another victory, though he publicly blames his conduct; and Gen. Jauregui, Governor of Monterey, has lent no assistance to the government troops at Camargo, though he was the nearest, and formerly distinguished himself in subduing other small pronunciamientos. This creates a suspicion that he is interested in the movement. The American papers at Brownsville are of course in favor of the revolution, and openly boast that the stars and stripes will soon be seen on the summits of the Sierra Madre, which reaches to a distance of only eighteen leagues from this city.

The conducta from Guanajuato to Tampico has been suspended in consequence, and the funds have been dispatched for Mexico, which place they cannot reach, because a band of robbers is stationed near San Juan. Fifty dragoons have left the city for Queretaro, as a reinforcement to the escort. The robberies in this city are increasing at a frightful degree, not only that houses are broken open and people knocked down on the streets, but even in the rooms of the President at the palace some valuables have been stolen. Some Americans have been caught in the act of breaking into a jeweller's shop. Assassinations are just as common, men and women have lately been murdered in the most cruel manner, and at Tepic a police officer has poisoned a whole family for vengeance, consisting of the parents, three sons, and a friend who was unfortunately visiting the family.

Mr. Thornton has left for Tampico, as a substitute for the American consul there, who had a fit of madness.

Mr. Letcher has arrived in town, but nothing has been done yet in regard to the Tehuantepec question.

The President has appointed Mr. Laraingar Mexican Minister at Washington, instead of Mr. La Rosa; and Mr. Schleiden as Mexican Consul at San Francisco. C.—*Ibid.*

‖ The latter clause especially refers to the equal toleration of Romanism and Protestantism, on the sole ground that both are co-existing in Europe.

¶ It must be remembered that the Toleration-Edict France sued for and obtained from China in 1844, is a purely religious concordat and has nothing to do with either politics or commerce. Why should not such things be energetically sought for from Japan? She would be easier to yield on a mere theoretical point, and yet the basis to practical matters would thus have been sufficiently laid.

** Spoiled sounds for Tung-sz', 通事 a sort of indoor spies, by hypocritical metonomy called interpreters, purveyors, business mongers, &c. No foreigner here can do without them.

THE LIBRARY.—We observe that the annual Meeting of subscribers will be held in the Reading Room on Saturday next at 11 o'clock, for the purpose of passing the Accounts and electing a Committee for the present year.

The following Books were received from England by last Mail:

607—Boswell's Life of Johnson with illustrations volumes 3 and 4.
628—Buxton's (Sir Thos. Fowell) Memoirs.
629—Cuvier's Animal Kingdom with colored Plates.
631—Humboldt's Cosmos, Sabine's Edition, 2 volumes.
638—Memoirs of Father Ripa's Residence at Pekin.
633—Mills' History of British India with notes and continuation by Professor Wilson, 9 vols.
635—Mills' Sportsman's Library.
634—Milner's Gallery of Nature with colored Plates.
630—Montpensier's (Madame de) Memoirs of, by Herself, 3 volumes.
636—Motherwell's Poems.
637—Nile Notes, by a Traveller.
632—The Convict by G. P. R. James.
627—Wuthering Heights &c., edited by Currie Bell.

IMPORT CARGOES.

Per *Oriental*, from Boston:—

Drills,	16,551	pieces.
Sheetings,	11,993	,,
Jeans,	4,398	,,
Stores,	419	pkgs.

◆

EXPORT CARGOES.

Per *Athol*, for Amoy viâ Singapore:

Tea,	47	peculs.
Silk,	1	bale.
Native Cloth,	6	peculs.
China Ware,	610	,,
Brass Ware,	168:30	,,
Umbrellas,	26:45	,,

Gypsum, &c., value 1,891 Drs. 14 cents.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

(Since last departure of the Mail.)

Dec. 20, Chebucto, (Br.) from London.
21, Gallego, (Am.) ,, San Francisco.
23, Antelope, (Am.) ,, Hongkong.
24, Oriental, (Am.) ,, Boston.
27, Prescott, (Am.) ,, San Francisco.
Jany. 1, Eliza, (Br.) ,, Hongkong.
10, Adelaide, (Am.) ,, San Francisco.
10, Joshua Bates, (Am.) ,, San Francisco.
15, H. M. Str. Sphinx, ,, Hongkong.

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DEPARTURES.

Dec. 20, Edward Boustead, (Br.) for New York.
20, Mohawk, (Br.) ,, Manila.
22, Jeremiah Garnett, (Br.) ,, Liverpool.
24, Bangalore, (Br.) ,, London.
27, Dominion, (Br.) ,, London.
27, Tartar, (Am.) ,, New York.
28, Tory, (Br.) ,, London.
28, Philomela, (Am.) ,, New York.
28, Antelope, (Am.) ,, Hongkong.
30, Duke of Portland, (Br.) ,, London.
31, Druid, (Br.) ,, Cowes.
Jany. 1, Stephen Lurman, (Am.) ,, New York.
17, Eliza, (Br.) ,, London.
17, H. M. Str. Sphinx, ,, Ningpo.
20, Raduga, (Am.) ,, Batavia.

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VESSELS LOADING.

For London,—Joshua Bates, (Am.), & Chebucto, (Br.)
For Liverpool,—Prescott, (Am.)
For New York,—Gallego, & Adelaide, (Am.)
For Boston.—Oriental, (Am.)
For Singapore.—Athol, (Br.)

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London*.—Emperor of China, Sophia.
Liverpool.—Cathaya, Champion, John Bright and Old England.
Singapore.—Peilades, and Whampoa.
Hongkong.—Antelope, and Island Queen.

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VESSELS DEPARTED FROM WOOSUNG.

Jany. 17, Sphynx, H.M.Str. for Ningpo.
18, Eliza, ,, London.
21, Raguda, (Am.) ,, Batavia.
23, Iona, ,, Hongkong.

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EXPORT OF SILK PIECE GOODS FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30th JUNE, 1851.

Long Pongees,	56,500	pieces
Pongee Handkerchiefs,	25,600	,,
Sarsnets,	6,000	,,
Sorts,	4,500	,,
Total Pieces,	92,600	

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TABLE

Showing the IMPORT *and* EXPORT DUTIES *on British Trade, and* TONNAGE DUES *on British Vessels; paid to the Chinese Government, at the Port of* SHANGHAE *during the following Years 1843 a 1851.*

	DUTIES.	TONNAGE DUES.	*Total Taels.*
1843,	24,191-9-9-2	985-0-0-0	25,086-9-9-9
1844,	138,595-5-7-2	2,000-0-0-0	140,595-5-7-2
1845,	444,668-5-7-9	7,114-4-0-0	451,782-9-7-9
1846,	483,658-5-8-8	5,349-9-0-0	489,008-4-8-8
1847,	561,253-5-9-4	6,126-3-0-0	567,379-8-9-4
1848,	456,384-7-8-4	5,959-5-0-0	462,344-2-8-4
1849,	603,480-4-1-7	9,580-9-0-0	613,061-3-1-7
1850,	561,901-3-7-9	9,598-6-0-0	571,499-9-7-9
1851,	945,412-7-9-2	15,490-4-0-0	960,903-1-9-2
Total,	4,219,457-7-0-4	62,205-0-0-0	4,281,662-7-0-4

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.

DATE.	VESSELS.	FLAG & RIG.	TONS	CAPTAIN.	FROM	Departures.	CARGO.	CONSIGNEES.
Jan. 20	Iona	B. schr	147	Dowman	Hongkong	Jany. 4	Opium	Jardine, Matheson & Co.

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	VESSELS.	FLAG & RIG.	TONS	CAPTAIN.	DESTINATION.	CARGO.	DESPATCHED BY
Jan. 21	Raduga	A. ship	586	Cook	Batavia	Ballast	Smith, King & Co.
,, 21	Chebucto	B. ship	408	Beech	Halifax	Tea, &c.	Turner & Co.
,, 22	Iona	B. schr	147	Dowman	Hongkong	Ballast	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
,, 24	Athol	B. bark	337	Black	Amoy & Sing.	Sundries	Wolcott, Bates & Co.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

VESSELS.	C'tom House Nos.	Date of Arrival	FLAG & RIG.	Tons	CAPTAIN.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.	Intended despatch.
Adelaide	193	Jan. 10	A. ship	372	Cobb	Wolcott, Bates & Co.	New York	Early
Gallego	189	Dec. 21	A. bark	585	Ellery	Bull, Nye & Co.	New York	Early
Joshua Bates	194	Jan. 10	A. ship	620	Easterbrooks	Bull, Nye & Co.	London	Early
Oriental	191	Dec. 24	A. bark	470	Dale	Augustine Heard & Co.	Boston	Early
Prescott	192	Dec. 28	A. bark	279	Spean	Hargreaves & Co.	Liverpool	Early

CARGOES DESPATCHED FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO SHANGHAE.

Ships	From	Tons	Sailed	Plain Cottons *Yards*	Printed & Colored Cottons *Yards*	Woollens *Pieces*	Long Ells *Pieces*
John Bright,	Liverpool	510	Augt. 13	3,480,076	192,010	176	..
Cathaya,	Liverpool	407	,, 17	2,701,243	318,240	1,327	1,000
Emperor of China,	London	485	Oct. 14	1,482,012	313,467	12,206	2,740

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE.

SEASON	Congou	Souchong	H. Muey and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Yg. Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk. Total Bales.
Year 1844-45,	..	..	..	..	3,036,803	..	..	..	..	..	..	763,824	3,800,627	6,433
Year 1845-46,	8,027,507	610,826	80,583	6,849	8,726,065	927,034	279,265	482,720	1,314,162	481,882	248,851	3,733,923	12,459,988	15,192
Year 1846-47,	8,937,080	361,348	250,007	11,045	9,579,480	615,096	183,348	747,155	923,087	295,420	149,654	2,914,660	12,494,140	15,972
Year 1847-48,	11,441,440	341,396	50,631	3,571	11,837,038	485,172	255,463	1,065,594	1,385,243	455,572	227,060	3,874,104	15,711,142	21,176
Year 1848-49,	11,165,686	593,322	96,429	..	11,849,637	600,472	393,901	1,357,396	2,760,543	578,671	458,654	6,149,637	18,303,074	18,134
Year 1849-50,	15,422,745	1,125,396	25,300	35,816	16,609,257	556,445	312,409	1,355,042	2,509,548	683,548	337,126	5,754,113	22,363,370	15,237
Year 1850-51,	24,551,050	664,902	410,557	328,297	25,954,806	1,001,400	476,824	2,795,876	4,439,353	1,451,796	604,485	10,767,734	36,722,540	17,243

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

1st July to 30th June	Congou	Souchong	H. Mury and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1847-48,	10,683,454	44,441	16,911	3,571	10,748,377	198,071	43,391	110	113,109	209,002	60,075	623,764	11,372,141	19,117
Year 1848-49,	10,232,449	18,400	85,523	..	10,336,372	117,714	236,034	49,223	803,981	595,496	171,543	1,973,991	12,310,363	13,915
Year 1849-50,	13,057,125	229,503	..	33,986	13,320,614	18,455	114,095	..	137,602	228,607	48,124	546,885	13,867,497	13,162
Year 1850-51,	18,375,366	591,292	376,585	280,053	19,823,316	159,741	163,983	16,746	721,327	660,626	142,077	1,864,500	21,687,816	15,325

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO THE UNITED STATES.

SEASONS	Congou and Souchong.	H. Mury and Pekoe.	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Young Hyson	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1847-48,	226,636	..	..	226,636	104,207	753,559	122,866	246,009	170,036	115,414	1,514,131	1,740,767	..
Year 1848-49,	614,548	..	1,709	616,257	187,697	1,345,725	121,090	342,421	167,155	205,987	2,370,075	2,986,332	35
Year 1849-50,	1,648,829	..	..	1,648,829	181,748	2,298,611	190,753	534,026	460,250	283,511	3,974,879	5,623,708	415
Year 1850-51,	3,690,095	14,160	47,644	3,751,899	739,969	3,378,296	264,441	1,795,227	697,370	441,338	7,310,641	11,068,540	250

DETAILED STATEMENT OF TOTAL EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE,

FROM 1ST JULY, 1850, TO 30TH JUNE, 1851.

DESTINATION	No. of Vessels	Congou	Souchong	H. Mury and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Yg. Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Bales
Great Britain,	50	18,575,386	591,292	376,585	280,053	19,823,316	159,741	16,746	163,983	721,327	660,626	142,077	1,864,500	21,687,816	15,323
United States,	20	3,690,095	&	14,160	47,644	3,751,899	739,969	1,795,227	264,441	3,378,296	697,370	141,338	7,310,641	11,068,540	250
Australia,	8	551,000	60,330	1,300	600	613,200	2,000	777,100	2,200	..	12,000	2,700	790,100	1,409,300	..
Coastwise,	21	1,694,909	13,310	18,512	[illegible]	1,726,791	99,690	204,403	35,700	250,150	58,100	11,370	633,593	2,260,384	1,670
California,	4	39,600	&	..	..	39,600	..	400	10,200	89,600	43,760	7,000	136,900	186,300	..
	103	24,551,050	664,962	410,557	328,297	25,934,806	1,001,400	2,795,876	476,524	4,439,353	1,451,796	601,485	10,767,734	36,722,540	17,243

The above Statement does not include the following vessels loaded for the CONTINENT OF EUROPE, viz., *Adrianna Jacobus*, *Lively*, and *Pondicherry*.

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM CHINA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

SEASON	Congou	Caper	Scented Caper	Souchong	Sorts	Flowery Pekoe	Orange Pekoe	Scented Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gunpowder	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1848-49,	33,877,570	..	1,371,597	1,042,406	294,301	438,480	117,183	1,531,031	38,672,568	118,062	967,787	49,246	3,023,802	619,723	3,656,666	8,435,316	47,107,914	17,228
Year 1849-50,	39,552,200	..	1,221,500	1,794,100	615,800	217,900	..	2,447,400	45,848,900	18,500	918,500	..	2,030,000	312,100	4,841,300	8,120,400	53,969,300	16,134
Year 1849-50, Increase,	5,674,630	..	..	751,694	321,499	..	..	916,369	7,664,192	..	..	..	..	..	1,184,634	..	6,861,38	..
Decrease,	..	..	150,097	..	..	220,580	117,183	..	..	99,562	49,287	49,246	993,862	307,623	..	314,946	..	1,094

Note.—Of which three cargoes have been lost, viz., *Glencairn*, *Sarah Trotman*, and *Palmyra*

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN,

FROM 1st JULY, 1851, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	H. Mury and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gunpowder	Total Green	GRAND TOTAL	Silk Bales	Silk Cases	Silk Piculs	Nankeens Boxes	Silk Piece Goods	Wool Bales
	July Total—In 10 Vessels,			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,004,425	2,923	..	..	..	..	143
	Aug. ,, —In 9 ,,			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,264,832	2,870	..	..	1	3 pkgs.	6
	Sept. ,, —In 8 ,,			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,612,359	1,196	..	..	..	7½ pcls.	..
	Oct. ,, —In 11 ,,			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,880,027	2,850	..	..	..	..	95
	Nov. ,, —In 6 ,,			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,551,593	2,396	..	13	..	..	41
Dec. 22	Jeremiah Garnett	447	Liverpool	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	305,658	..	..	..	..	..	49
,, 24	Dominion	560	London	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	637,617	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, 24	Bangalore	877	London	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	607,568	656	4	..	..	..	..
,, 28	Tory	511	London	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	416,777	65	..	..	..	..	..
,, 30	Duke of Portland	535	London	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	542,556	304	..	..	..	..	..

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES,

FROM 1st JULY, 1851, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Congou and Souchong	Oolong	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gunpowder	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Pieces	Silk Cases	Silk Piculs	Silk Piece Goods.	Nankeens Cases
Aug. 18	Howqua	582	New York	69,500	..	60,600	130,100	25,200	20,000	18,500	117,900	9,800	34,300	225,700	355,800	..	..	..	..	..
,, 24	Candace	398	Do.	5,500	..	..	5,500	15,700	51,000	13,000	256,400	32,400	53,200	421,700	427,200	..	..	..	..	..
,, 30	Ariel	628	Do.	354,900	..	..	354,900	33,200	10,800	38,500	174,800	35,500	59,600	352,400	707,300	..	..	..	..	..
Sept. 3	D. Godfrey	230	Boston	115,700	..	..	115,700	6,900	5,900	..	84,200	12,400	16,000	124,600	240,300	..	..	..	..	..
,, 11	Wellington	700	New York	3,900	13,500	..	17,400	38,600	50,600	33,100	420,000	72,900	129,700	744,900	762,300	..	..	..	..	..
,, 23	Josiah Quincy	475	Do.	70,100	..	..	70,100	69,000	74,600	11,900	383,000	64,400	90,100	693,000	763,100	..	..	..	..	..
,, 30	Lantao	395	Do.	90,700	..	..	90,700	5,800	44,000	42,100	364,700	64,500	70,700	591,800	682,500	..	..	..	..	..
Oct. 4	Fenelon	393	Do.	75,500	..	..	75,500	68,900	70,000	14,800	204,100	61,000	65,000	483,800	559,300	..	..	..	..	..
,, 6	John Baring	529	Do.	167,200	58,900	..	226,100	79,200	92,800	42,600	208,300	16,200	25,000	464,200	690,300	..	..	..	..	..
,, 16	Panama	612	Do.	..	68,700	300	69,000	6,900	9,200	24,200	355,500	42,300	88,600	526,900	595,900	..	70	..	..	..
,, 29	Nebraska	516	Do.	212,300	..	..	212,300	26,200	50,300	27,100	220,000	23,700	37,100	384,400	596,700	..	..	..	..	..
,, 29	Susquehanna	583	Do.	60,700	..	..	60,700	76,100	54,800	18,000	412,500	46,400	58,700	666,500	727,200	1,150	..	..	..	..
Nov. 4	Vancouver	518	Do.	73,500	..	..	73,500	47,800	36,500	42,300	365,900	19,960	67,400	579,800	653,300	..	83	..	..	..
,, 6	Cassiterides	414	Do.	9,700	..	..	9,700	27,600	79,800	82,400	197,900	28,300	35,100	451,100	460,800	..	..	11.94	..	..
,, 8	Oneida	510	Do.	15,800	..	..	15,800	60,000	56,000	40,400	185,100	32,600	94,400	468,500	484,300	..	..	..	..	..
Dec. 20	Edward Boustead	443	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	294,313	..	..	..	..	..

The Cargoes per *Nestorian*, *Lebanon*, *Helena*, *Tartar*, *Philomela*, and *Stephen Lurman* to New York, have not as yet been ascertained.

EXPORT OF TEA FROM SHANGHAE TO AUSTRALIA,

FROM 1st JULY, 1851, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	Sorts	Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Yng. Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	GRAND TOTAL Pounds	Silk Piece Goods	Nankeens
	Sep. Total—In 1 Vessel			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	397,792	..	..
	Oct. ,, —In 5 ,,			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,147,152	..	..
	Nov. ,, —In 3 ,,			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	451,628	..	..
Dec. 15	Alverton,	409	Sydney	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	157,054	..	..
,, 16	Glencoe,	159	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	114,933	2 cases	1 case
,, 20	Mohawk,	443	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100,104	..	..

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO CONTINENT,

FROM 1st JULY, 1851, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	Sorts	Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	GRAND TOTAL	Silk Bales
Augt. 20	John Spencer,	452	Rotterdam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	503,070	..
Nov. 15	Annette Gilbert,	283	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	230,378	..
Dec. 31	Druid,	343	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	259,214	..

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